

frontiers that are fragile and leave us at the mercy of Germany.

"The only way we can gain security is by disarmament, to which Germany agreed over her signature. It would have sufficed for Germany to show her good will by simply fulfilling these obligations to which she subscribed."

"Germany tried to dodge them and delay, which was accorded and which expired without her having carried out her obligations. That alone suffices to justify the measures we are going to take."

"When we hold the region in question we shall have in hand an important productive pledge, a centre of German imperialism, a centre of German war material production."

"I am sure that this procedure will facilitate efficacious conversations afterward."

The Premier expressed the opinion that the Allies will draw a good financial yield from the occupation, and remarked: "We do not want, and we do not intend, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs; we intend to put her in the way of laying some for us."

"The conditions resulting from her defeat and the low rate of exchange and the conditions under which the mines are worked enable the Germans to derive a great advantage. They put a tax of 20 per cent. on the coal of the Ruhr, and similarly a tax to collect that 20 per cent. ourselves. Our forces of occupation will be there as police rather than as soldiers. It is not a question of making war on Germany."

M. Briand referred to what he termed "the reactionary demonstration" at the funeral of the former German Emperor, and said: "It is time for Germany to act. It is time for Germany to react, time to act against those who manifested at the funeral of the ex-Emperor."

"French," he said in conclusion, "have seen with great regret our American friends leave the places which they held in our councils, and in which they had so much right to sit. We desire to see them return, I wish to express in the strongest possible terms."

Speaking to a group of Senators, Premier Briand pointed out that France must have personal security and safety of her frontiers, and that was the reason France must take other guarantees than the penalties which have already been put into effect in agreement with all the Allies.

"Obviously," he went on, "when occupying the Ruhr we are taking the chance of being confronted with a general strike which might affect the benefits of the occupation. But when we occupied Duesseldorf and other cities the German workmen understood that we were not coming with imperialistic ideas and received our troops without antagonism. The Ruhr workman may act similarly when he is made aware that he will receive food and salary."

"At any rate, the risk we must run, for we must have guarantees."

SIMONS BELIEVES HIS PLAN WILL FINALLY WIN
Expects Negotiations Based on Berlin Proposals.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, April 28.—(AP)—Minister Simons asserted in the Reichstag today that he had made every effort to acquaint himself with the viewpoint of Germany's opponents by the recent, seemingly, that the present German step was regarded, as it was intended, as a perfectly honorable resolve to abide by the arbitration of the question of reparations.

"An understanding with France on reparations appears almost impossible, but I have not yet abandoned hope that negotiations with France based on our proposals," said Dr. Simons.

The Foreign Minister complained of the continued presence of strong Polish forces on the German frontier, against which he had ordered the evacuation of the council of Ambassadors regarding Polish demobilization, he added, were not borne out by the facts.

"Over one million Polish troops are in our frontier," Dr. Simons said.

Dr. Simons declared that any violent partitioning of upper Silesia inevitably would reopen the whole eastern question. Negotiations with the Soviet Government were progressing, he said, and Germany must look eastward.

"Here in Germany," continued the Foreign Minister, "we have people without shirts to their backs, while in America cotton is rotting away. We can hardly feed our unemployed, while in America there is work aplenty which cannot be carried out. It is an insane position."

Voronsky today said that probably the German Government would be called upon to alter its terms further "if it hopes to achieve success with them."

"America will render the cause of humanity an immeasurable service if she lends a practicable hand in an endeavor to stave off imminent economic collapse," declared the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the property of Hugo Stinnes.

"If American efforts fail because of French obstinacy, then the latter must bear the responsibility for the disaster which is bound to follow."

The industrialist organ, *Der Tag*, referring to Dr. Simons' remark that Germany would "enter the promised land of freedom from the last annuity was paid," said:

"This parallel is just as faulty as Dr. Simons' reasoning in general. The people of Israel started out on a forty year practice march in search of a new country. We are to be looked up for forty years, and have only just started on the first batch of the 200,000,000 marks worth of bricks for the Anglo-French world pyramid. Dr. Simons is anything but a Moses; he is not even a golden calf."

BELGIAN DIPLOMATS CONFER WITH FRENCH
Won't Even Discuss Latest German Proposals.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, April 28.—M. Jaspars, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and M. Theunys, Belgian Minister of Finance, had a conference with Louis Loucheur, French Minister for the Devastated Regions, and afterward conferred with Sir Laming Worthington Evans, British Secretary for War, and Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India. Later the Belgian representatives were quoted as stating that "the latest German proposals were not even worthy of discussion."

M. Jaspars and M. Theunys said that Germany had advanced in a deliberate attempt to deceive the public the total sum of 200,000,000 marks gold which they offered the Allies. The Belgians declared this figure was entirely misleading. The only real figure the Germans were offering, they said, was fifty billion gold marks, with a rate of interest at 4 per cent, which today could only be described as ridiculous.

To arrive by this method at the total of 200,000,000 marks gold payment was a small rate of interest would have to be spread over sixty to eighty years, which arrangement, the Belgians declared, would be equivalent to no payment at all. The 200,000,000 gold marks did not represent one-half the sum fixed by the Paris conference, they asserted.

COMMISSION ASKS LESS OF GERMANY

Payment of 132 Billion Marks Gold Below Total Reached in Paris.

INTEREST TERMS VARY
French Idea That 20 Billions Must Be Paid by May 1 Is Ruled Out.

CAN GIVE BOND FOR REST
Bill Represents Commission's Judgment Based on Capacity to Pay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 28.

The Reparation Commission's figure of 132,000,000 marks gold as Germany's debt to the Allies, if paid off under the scheme the general details of which will be handed to the German delegation here to-morrow, is less than the amount France and England asked Germany to pay under the Paris accord. This interesting fact developed today in a conversation with The New York Herald's correspondent here with the Reparation Commission of officials.

The 132,000,000 marks gold would, under the commission's plan, be echeloned over thirty years, with interest during the first five years a 2½ per cent. and during the remaining twenty-five years at 5 per cent. This, according to the commission's calculations, allowing for gradual amortization, would make Germany's total payment 270,000,000 marks gold, instead of 236,000,000 marks gold as called for in the Paris accord, if the estimated return from the 12 per cent. export tax on German goods is included in the Paris total.

French Contention Uproar.
Another interesting development today was in the commission's ruling on setting completely the French contention that Germany must pay the balance of 20,000,000 marks gold under the treaty of Versailles before May 1.

On the contrary, Germany will have complied with the treaty, as was indicated in The New York Herald's Paris dispatch last Tuesday, if she merely gives new bonds for the unpaid balance, but bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. until maturity, five years hence, whereafter they may be again replaced by an issue bearing 5 per cent., as provided for in paragraph 12, Section 2 of Annex II of the reparations chapter of the peace treaty. This the commission will call on Germany to carry out immediately after May 1.

These decisions by the Reparation Commission can easily have an important influence on the allied conference which is to be held in London Saturday, the commission having gone ahead more or less independently and framed a scheme which the Allies can accept or not, but which, including the total figure arrived at, is based on the commission's experts say, on a most careful investigation and on constant consultation with the Germans. This is what gives it marked importance.

A point stressed to The New York Herald's correspondent here by officials of the commission was that both the total amount of the bill and the plan of payment were based on the commission's final judgment of Germany's capacity to pay as a result of this investigation and collaboration with the Germans themselves. It is not, therefore, as had been assumed, merely a theoretical estimate of damages and pensions occasioned by the Germans, but it really represents these damages scaled down to Germany's capacity to pay, on the same theory as the Paris accord.

The commission's figures, which were announced last night, are known to have caused great disappointment to the French and corresponding satisfaction to the German delegation here, which only last week expected the commission's total to be 180,000,000 marks gold.

The difference between the commission's total and the actual value of the Paris accord is explained by the variation between thirty and forty-two years, over which the payments would be stretched.

Points of Decision.
Other points of the commission's decision have not yet been published, but it was learned today that they are:

1. The commission's bill represents a general total and not an equal scaling down of the claims presented a month ago by the different nations.

2. That the bill is based, in so far as the most important reparations work is concerned, on the gold value of the mark, being established equivalent to 2,113 marks for two francs in paper money.

3. Poland's damages are not included in the bill.

4. All possible deductions for materials delivered and proportions chargeable to territories formerly in the German Empire have been made.

5. The bill is calculated with the idea that it would be useless and dangerous to stir up international comment by suggesting any sum beyond Germany's capacity to pay.

6. Assuming that this plan is carried out, Germany's annual payments will be collected and divided by the commission on the basis of the Spa agreement, but the London conference will decide the division of the 6½ per cent. assigned to the lesser allies.

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German Catholic Organ Denies Treason Charge

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 28.

GERMANIA, a Catholic organ, which Foreign Minister Simons charged with having wrecked the prospects of reparations mediation by the Vatican through well nigh treasonable premature publication of the plan, answers by saying that the German note actually had reached the Vatican before it made any reference to the step Germany had taken.

This statement substantiates the exclusive report published in The New York Herald that new German proposals actually had been sent by Berlin to the Vatican. Germania challenges the filing of charges of treason against it. When the German proposals were delivered at the Vatican, Germania says, the German representative declared that the action already had been greatly endangered by references to it in the press. What appears to have prevented mediation by the Vatican was the representations made by France at Rome.

DOOR STILL OPEN ON REPARATIONS
Continued from First Page.

Not a Question of Revenge.
"They say our occupation of the Ruhr Valley is only a matter of revenge—again nonsense! We are not deluding ourselves with the silly belief that we can collect all Germany owes from the occupation of the Ruhr. But we are confident we will not be in occupation of the Ruhr more than one month before Germany will wake up to the fact that she must pay. Maybe it will be this German Government, but then it will be another. We have lost all confidence in the ability of the present German Government to do anything but wriggle. We are putting nothing in France's rifled pockets."

The occupation of the Ruhr will, it is not a question of revenge; it is a question of hard cash, and we know this is the best method of making the German people realize what they must do. They must have a Government capable of organizing a reasonable fiscal system of its own within its own borders and capable of enforcing measures we know will enable them to pay what is due outside.

It is yet undetermined just what measures will be enforced when the Ruhr is occupied. It is that which experts, both military and economic, are studying today. The exact nature of the measures will be determined by the properties of the enormous trusts whose blood flows from the Ruhr and stimulates all German trade, not only domestic but foreign, in another. All will be settled in a short time, once the Supreme Council meets Saturday.

The Allies are cognizant of the report that certain Americans in Berlin with no official standing are trying to induce the German Government to come out flatly and say it will accept the obligations of the Paris demands of the Allies, but German, as well as allied, observers here do not believe Dr. Simons, German Foreign Minister, can do this. The official British position, of course, is that no decision has yet been taken, and this was accentuated in Foreign Office and Treasury circles.

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons today and the storm of cries over the "German" and "Bolshevist" that greeted supporters of a motion by Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy (Liberal) there is no doubt what the ultimate decision will be.

Will Be Settled Soon.
The official French position likewise is that the Paris demands have lapsed and that now the Allies must revert to the punitive provisions of the treaty. Just, however, as Mr. Lloyd George's statement today is not official in so far as the Supreme Council goes, so M. Briand's statement in the French Chamber of Deputies that the Paris demands were dead, has never been officially conveyed to England.

These viewpoints will be reconciled formally—as they are already reconciled informally—Saturday.

It is still recognized that, particularly in view of the continuation of the strike of the British coal miners, Great Britain's aid in the occupation of the Ruhr region will be only moral, but it was stated officially that is all France wants, and the details are rapidly being worked out under the hands of experts today.

KOSCIUSKO FLIERS TO RETURN.
WARSAW, April 28.—Members of the famous Kosciuszko squadron, which was recruited in America for service in Poland against the Russian Bolsheviks, intend to return to the United States immediately after being demobilized next week.

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'GERMAN WRIGGLES DON'T HELP FRANCE'

Official in London Says They Won't Fill Her Rifled Pockets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 28.

From the most important French source in London a striking analysis of the reparations situation, sustaining the French viewpoint, was given to The New York Herald's correspondent today. This French statesman, who is, perhaps, more intimately acquainted with the reparations problem than any other man in the world, rapidly went over the German note showing what he characterized as its impossible features. Then he came straight to grips with the accusation which has been raised against France by what is known as the Keynes school in London.

"They say that a people of 60,000,000, industrious, imaginative, hard working, saving, with excellent raw materials in their hands despite what has been stripped from them, cannot pay—these are the words of the Keynes school. Their pessimistic prognostications of Germany's ability to pay on pre-war values of money. We know absolutely what we are demanding. It is only a tithe of what we have a right to demand, but we know it is within the German ability to pay."

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BERLIN HOPES FOR HARDING'S ADVICE

Continued from First Page.
putting the possession of Upper Silesia by Germany as a sine qua non for all reparations concessions.

Responsible business circles in the industrial and middle parties are giving Dr. Simons's proposals serious consideration on the presumption that a fulfillment of some annuity basis is possible. The Labor parties already have given informal party approval to a full acceptance of the Paris demands of the Allies.

In authoritative financial circles in Berlin it is noted that the total reparations proposed by Germany is almost equivalent to the Paris demands and importance is attached to Dr. Simons's proposal for 4 per cent. interest on an international loan, instead of the Paris proposal of 8 per cent. Although 4 per cent. interest represents 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 marks gold a year more than Germany's present total income from taxation, yet the payment of this amount of money is regarded as feasible.

Certain German financiers note with dissatisfaction the inclusion in the offer of the so-called favorable year clause in the form of an elastic annuity payment method favored by the French, but which was dropped by Dr. Simons in his London offer. However, they welcome the inclusion of the provision for reductions for a possible bad economic year, and insist that elasticity should operate both ways.

The Germans make the removal of the present economic barriers and hindrances essential to the fulfillment of the offer. Among these they include further satisfaction by the Allies and an end of allied occupation in the Rhineland. They demand the return or sequestration of German property in America and that Germany be permitted to keep the industrial region of Upper Silesia, and finally the reopening of foreign markets for German goods.

GERMANS STILL PLACE HOPE IN HARDING PLAN
Will Modify Proposals on Word From Washington.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, April 28.—A semi-official statement was issued here today suggesting that the German Government was willing to modify its reparations proposals if asked by Washington to do so, and that by such action a basis of agreement could be reached.

The Reichstag today passed the bill prolonging until October 1 the period during which the export or disposal of gold in Germany is forbidden without the sanction of the Allies.

Loring Dresel, American commissioner here, today visited Lord d'Abernon, the British Ambassador. The departure later of Lord d'Abernon, presumably for a conference with the Government at London over the confused clauses of the German proposals, and possibly also to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council, is regarded by foreign diplomatic and German official and business circles as an indication of hopefulness that the situation may be adjusted on the basis of the German proposals.

It is pointed out that the Germans are virtually pledged to accept any decision rendered by President Harding or any changes or interpretations he may suggest, and the Germans are anxiously awaiting to learn whether the allied Powers will inform the President on what points the German proposals are unacceptable.

Lord d'Abernon's reputation in financial circles and the fact that he is known to have given the counter proposals the impression that considerable importance attaches to his visit to London, which was especially augmented when it was generally learned that the American commissioner had had his long conference with him.

JOFFRE IN LONDON TO AID IN FIGHT

Great Britain Asks Germany to Clear Up Vague Reparation Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 28.

A picturesque element was added to the situation to-night with the arrival of "Grandpa" Joffre. The veteran Australian came from Paris by train to the Victoria Station and the crowds of tourists craned their necks to get a glimpse of the hero of the first battle of the Marne. There was hardly a cheer for the British crowd was plainly puzzled as to what was meant by the arrival of the veteran, who has not been an active force in French politics for years. One of those standing by and cheering most eagerly was former Governor Glynn of New York, who had made the trip from Paris with Marshal Joffre.

From the French source The New York Herald's correspondent learned later that the very fact that Marshal Joffre had been outside the arena of French politics was the reason he was brought here to add his weight to the opinion of all the other French representatives that there is nothing to do but occupy the Ruhr Valley.

There was some doubt in French quarters early today as to whether Premier Lloyd George's conversion to the demand for immediate action would last. It was known that many of his most powerful industrial were still demanding that he should wait until he saw what Germany could offer.

It was known that the British Foreign Office had informally asked Germany to explain the meaning of certain of her reparations proposals, especially regarding the time in which she proposed to pay the full amount and her proposal in connection with foreign loans, which the British Foreign Office told her could not be floated at 4 per cent. a year.

As a result of this informal query Germany, it is understood, indicated that she wants between fifty and seventy-five years to complete her reparations payments. Instead of forty-two, as was originally proposed. Germany let it be known that she would not ask deductions for payments she has made save for the rehabilitation of the devastated regions of France. This, however, was not regarded as sufficiently clear, and further explanation was asked, the German reply resulting, it was said, in even greater confusion. Great Britain still regarding the German proposals as "sketchy" and unsatisfactory.

These advances from the Berlin Foreign Office, and more than all, a despatch published by the German Embassy in Paris, so weakened the opposition before Parliament gathered that when Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy made his demand that the House of Commons should be consulted before further action was taken, Premier Lloyd George easily received what amounted to an impressive vote of confidence.

The Prime Minister's only concession to the House was that it would have an opportunity of discussing the further military measures which the Foreign Office would put to a vote next Thursday.

BRITISH MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S OFFER
By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—The Miners Federation today rejected the Government's new offer, looking to a settlement of the coal strike, increasing the temporary subsidy to industry from £1,500,000 to £10,000,000, by an overwhelming majority. This temporary subsidy the Government had offered for the transitional period of four months, as that the reduction in the wages of miners should not amount to more than 3 shillings a day. The situation is again deadlocked.

One report had it that the miners' insistence that the reduction in wages should not exceed 2 shillings 6 pence per shift, as against the 3 shilling reduction urged by the owners, was the newest stumbling block.

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